

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 15, 1871.

SENSIBLE PROCEEDINGS.

The preamble and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the miners of Silver City, Grant county, New Mexico, on the 19th ult., however novel they may appear to the general reader, are not the less sensible, and are therefore worthy of due consideration. The first clause of the preamble declares that the people of Grant county have suffered severely by reason of loss of life and property at the hands of the Apache; the second, that it does not seem to be the intention of the Government to protect its citizens on the frontiers; the third, that the people are well satisfied that the reservation Indians are the source whence their greatest trouble arises, and that the said reservation Indians will continue to rob and steal so long as the present reservation policy continues in favor; and the fourth, that the Apache Indians are, and have ever been, the foes of civilization and progress. The preamble, substantially as above, is followed by a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, and which we do not hesitate to endorse, in the spirit in which they are put forth. The first represents that the citizens of Grant county are opposed to the further pampering of the thieving, murderous Apaches; the second, that the reservation policy, as observed in New Mexico, is a source of evil, from the fact that it gives protection and support to squaws and old, useless men, while the warriors are out stealing stock and murdering citizens, and that the natural wealth of the country must ever remain undeveloped unless the Indian be thoroughly subdued, which result can be arrived at, only by stern, unflinching war; the third, that the citizens of the territory be requested to contribute to a fund to pay for Indian scalps, and forward their contributions to Silver City; the fourth, that it were consistent that the Indian Commissioner for New Mexico, be requested to ascertain the number and value of stock stolen by Indians, from the citizens of Grant county, and make immediate provision for the payment of the same; the fifth, that a protest is solemnly entered against the imposition of paying any tax having for its purpose, the support in idleness, of the Indian, and that the Indian reservations in New Mexico be broken up; the sixth, that Hon. J. F. Chavis, Delegate in Congress, be requested to have the appropriation "to gather the Apaches on reservations," changed, so that the sum appropriated may be used to pay volunteers employed to hunt down Apaches; the seventh, that, "by the expenditure of \$30,000 among volunteers, the Indians can be gathered upon a reservation where they will stay forever;" and the eighth, that the citizens of their command for their prompt aid in helping to repel the ravages of the Indians in Grant county.

The article is signed by Richard Yeamans, President, and W. H. Eckles, Secretary, and affixed are the names of the committee by which the article was presented.

THE MORMONS.

Those everlasting, ever-brawling Mormons are again "on their dignity." It appears that the Mormon authorities have refused to issue government funds for the payment of juries, and that, in consequence the, Chief Justice was compelled to discharge the grand and petit juries. It is rather singular that the government can afford to wink at an open transgression, or rather defiance, of law, in one section of the country, while armed soldiers are sent to crush out a mere, suspected dissension in another. If a transgression of one-fifth the magnitude of this, should be proven against any district of Georgia, that State would be immediately flooded by troops; and the thrice-reconstructed State should be compelled to pass again the ordeal of reconstruction.

The Chief Justice who was thwarted as above, is, however, a man of energy, and does not intend that the Mormons shall carry their point to the end. He says that "the Government of the United States is not accustomed to being thwarted; and while those who represent it in Utah may be hindered, they will not be defeated. Let it not be doubted that, after a pause in the path of duty, they will again resume their line of march with renewed energy." This is a bold, fearless sentiment, but of the government will continue to look with indifference upon Mormon disturbers and fail to sustain Judge McKean, it will prove but an idle waste of words.

INDIANS ALWAYS.

During the present week accounts of Indian Depredations have reached us from almost every section of Arizona. Industry seems everywhere paralyzed. The settlers in all the valleys are compelled to look on at the devastation in progress around them and are ever unable to apply a remedy. Central and northern Arizona seem to have suffered most during this last general and simultaneous raid; yet Southern Arizona has likewise had its portion of the terrible visitation. Schemes for mutual defense have been devised, considered and rejected. The committee of Public Safety has proven an abortion, and no hope of succor or of aid remains to cheer the plundered settler. The military force in the Territory under the present regime, is an aggravation if not an actual curse to the people. The fault however, lies not with the officers, but exists in the orders under which they are compelled to act. Had we sufficient troops, judiciously managed, they could readily subdue all the hostile Indians in the Territory within a period of six months. What troops we have now could do so in a single year if the same were required of them. Had we no troops the condition of the Territory would be better than at present, or, at least it could not, under any condition of affairs, be worse. If there were no troops to supply Indians with arms and ammunition a settlement of half hundred inhabitants could readily protect itself against the largest force of Indians ever assembled in the Territory armed with lances and bows. If the policy of feeding hostile Indians at military reservations were abandoned Indians would be compelled to procure the necessities of life, and could not devote their whole time to the work of carrying on a war against the settlements; and armed only with their rude, home-made implements of war, would not dare to procure these necessities from the settler or the freighter, and contend for the same against the advantages fire-arms have over bows and arrows.

The people are almost suffocated by promises, and it is nearly time that Gen. Stoneman should put some of his cherished schemes into execution. Since he has not sufficient troops to keep his murderous wards on their reservations let him show his desire to do right by driving them into the mountains and sending his troops to fight them there, if he is too humane to slaughter them at their reservations as though they were as many packs of coyotes—which is the course we would recommend, on the grounds of economy and humanity. Do something—anything! No condition can be worse than that now existing, therefore no glory can be lost.

DO THEY SEE IT?

Our Senator contemporaries have very wisely ceased their absurd arguments tending to justify the robbery and murder of Americans at the hands of Sonoranians. They pleaded retaliation, but failed to show a single instance in which the murder of a Mexican on American soil had been winked at by the American authorities. Their several arguments, tending in the same direction, are about the most complete admixture of nonsense and old-fashioned ignorance to be found in print in the present enlightened age. If the authorities of Sonora have ever seriously believed themselves justified in protecting the Mission Camp Murderers from the penalty of outraged law, the fact does them but little honor; and we are led to believe that they now understand the whole matter as it really is, and remain silent rather than acknowledge the absurdity of the views heretofore expressed. They still retain the Mission Camp murderers, however; but that fact is only consistent with the government of a people living at least three centuries behind the times. How long they may be permitted yet to shield these murderers from justice is, however, a question to be decided by the result of investigations now fairly inaugurated in Washington. Consul Willard is alive to his duty, and his persistent and determined efforts to secure the execution of justice in the matter have taught Governor Pasquerra to regard this as a question with which it will not do to trifle.

This case, in all its bearings, is probably now before the American Minister at Mexico, together with instructions from our government, which will doubtless be imperative and to the point. Under such auspices we may trust that all the idle bombast indulged in by the press and authorities of Sonora will soon recoil upon themselves, in the spirit of a wholesome lesson enforced by positive humiliation.

Since last issue we have learned that a party of "Good Indians" killed a herdsman and captured fifteen head of cattle at Camp Goodwin, on the 3d inst.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The telegraph has caught up a rumor to the effect that Minister Sickles has received from the Spanish government and forwarded to Washington, proposals to sell the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States. The reason assigned for this desire to dispose of these Islands is, that in the opinion of the King, the Spanish possessions in the West Indies are rather a source of weakness to the government than otherwise; but the probable real cause is that the Spanish government fears that Cuba may eventually achieve her independence, and that it were better to possess one hundred millions in American cash than hold nominal sway over a few hundred thousand Cubans, imbued with the spirit of independence and liberty, and always ripe for revolution or armed opposition to the requirements of the mother country.

The Spanish claims are to be accepted in part payment of the designated sum—one hundred millions—so that there is even a probability the sale and purchase may be effected.

POLITICS IN NEW MEXICO.

The New Mexican of March 30th contains a two-column article rallying the republicans to a grand effort to retrieve the sinking fortunes of the party. It fears the influence of existing factions in the republican ranks, and warns its republican readers against the wrangling in high places, which has weakened and defeated the party "in several States hitherto republican." Acknowledging, as follows, the repulsive condition of the party it supports, its avowed political brethren must constitute a rather filthy body. It says:

"There will be abundant temptation to, and opportunity for the exercise of any natural tendency to trickery and corrupt practices, and if we send any man to represent us in this Congress in whose career at home anything of this kind has cropped out, will find that he will be powerless to do us any good, and the future will be at the past, fruitless of benefit to us as a Territory."

We take it for granted, from this, that republican representation has proven as great a failure in New Mexico as elsewhere, and we cannot understand why it is that our contemporary will not make up its mind to do as they have done "in the several States hitherto republican"—abandon the rotten, sinking hulk.

SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Senator Sumner opened his speech on the San Domingo annexation scheme, on the 27th ult., by declaring that the plan of annexation was a measure of "violence and belligerent intervention"—a war without the authority of Congress. President Baez he denounced as a traitor who owes his elevation to the intervention of the Navy of the United States. Baez has been actuated entirely by pecuniary motives, and for selfish ends proposes to sell the Island of San Domingo. The measure is without the known consent of the people of San Domingo; as much so as is the occupancy of the Presidential chair by the traitor and usurper—retained in power by the menacing guns of American vessels of war. After a lengthy argument, the object of which is to show that our government, throughout, acted without authority of law and in violation of the Constitution, the Speaker concludes as follows:

Mr. President: As I draw to a close, allow me to repeat the deep regret with which I make this exposure. Most gladly would I avoid it. Controversy, and especially at my time of life, has no attraction. But I have been reared in the school of duty, and now, as of old, I can't see wrong without trying to arrest it.

In the evidence adduced I have confined myself entirely to public documents, not traveling out of the record, the dispatches, naval orders and naval reports. These are unimpeachable authorities, and unanswerable cumulative testimony, where each part confirms the rest, and the whole has the harmony of truth. I present the transgression here. It is not I who speak, but the testimony. Thus stands the case. International law has been violated in two commanding rules—on securing the equality of nations, the other providing against belligerent intervention; which distinctive, fundamental principle of the Constitution, the President—deprived of kingly prerogative—has disgraced. This very kingly prerogative is asserted by the President. This is the simplest statement. Look still further at the facts. We see this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlying tropical island, with the promise of wealth; that in carrying out the scheme our Republic forcibly maintained a usurper in power.

It is a sincere effort on our part, in a spirit of peace to reconcile Hayti and Dominica and establish tranquility throughout the island. Let this be attempted, and our Republic will become a worthy example. The blessings of good men

I would attend such an effort; nor would I smile of Heaven be wanting; and may we justly expect the President to unite in such a measure of peace and good will? "He that is in the city," and so the President, ruling his own subjects to the humane principles of international law and to the Constitution of his country will be greater than if he had taken all the lands of the seas.

The News.

Paris, April 4.—Cluseret has been appointed the charge of the Ministry of War, and Bismarck and Gromer, Delegates to the Ministry of Finance.

The Communists claim a victory yesterday. Versailles, April 4.—To-day the Government forces completely defeated the remnants of the Communists' army, taking many thousands of arms, all their artillery, and destroying their camp. The troops enter Paris to-morrow or to-morrow night. The Communists held by the insurgents including Gen. Henry.

Versailles, April 6.—Issey and Versaille resolutely bombarding Chatillon. The insurgents attacked the bridge at Savres last night and were again repulsed.

A disturbance at Limoges is reported. The Communists threaten retaliatory measures regarding prisoners.

A levy has been ordered of all men between 17 and 30 years of age.

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P. B. BAIN

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

Gallery on Hodges Street, opposite the residence of Major M. Aldridge. Tucson, March 23, '70.

No Let—The large commodious dwelling house recently vacated by Granville H. Orr situated on Main Street. For particulars apply at the store of Archibald & Wood, to ADAM SANDER.